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" And be it further enacted, That every master or mistress, or principal occupier of any house or houses situated within any city, town, hamlet, or village, in which there are ten houses adjoining to each other, shall within twenty-four hours after the same shall have come to his, her, or their knowledge, inform the church-warden or church-wardens, or overseer or overseers of the poor of the parish in which such house or houses shall be situated, of such infectious small pox being in his, her, or their house or houses, under the penalty of ten pounds for neglect in doing the same, for every such offence, and which penalty or penalties shall be levied and applied as herein-before directed by this act.

" Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no penalty or penalties contained in this act shall be levied within the space of two calendar months from the time of the party or parties being convicted of the offence for which such penalty shall be incurred; and if it shall appear to two or more magistrates that the infectious small pox shall not have spread in consequence of any such offence, or neglect of any of the provisions or regulations contained in this act, but on the contrary, that the communication of such infection shall have been effectually prevented by proper and sufficient means, then and in such case it shall be lawful for such justice of the peace or magistrates, and they are hereby directed to remit the whole of any such penalty or penalties, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From March 20, till April 20.

Now thickly strewed in woodland bowers,
Aneomones their stars unfold;
Now spring the sorrel's veined flowers:
And rich in vegetable gold;
From Calyx pale the freckled cowslips born,
Receive in jasper cups the fragrant dews of morn.

* * *

The easterly winds which have prevailed, and the frosty nights, have so considerably retarded vegetation, that fewer flowers than usual have made their appearance during this period, our woods and glens are however now highly ornamented with the more fully expanded flowers of the beautiful white wood Aneomone (*Anemone nemorosa*) and Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*) and our old pastures with the common Cowslip (*Primula veris*).

23, Double cupped Andromeda (*Andromeda Calycularia*) flowering.

29, Single Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo Narcissus*) Starch Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus racemosus*) Blue Appenine Aneomone (*Anemone Appenina*) flowering.

30, Alpine wall cress (*Arabis Alpina*) Officinal Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) flowering.

April 1, Dogs or scentsle Violet (*Viola canina*) flowering.

8, Italian squill (*Scilla Italica*, Roman Cranesbill (*Erodium Romanum*) flowering.

13, Snowy Medlar (*Mespilus Canadesis*) flowering.

17, Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*) and Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) flowering.

19, Field-fares (*Turdus pilaris*) not departed as yet for the North.

20, Bernacle or Brent Goose (*Anas Bernicia*) yet remain in our Bay, in considerable quantities.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From March 20, till April 20.

METEOROLOGY, which has engaged the attention of modern philosophers, presents such a variety of objects to view, that it is beyond the power of any person to enter minutely into detail, and embrace every department. The great Halley employed himself, successfully for a series of years, in tracing the course of the periodical winds, and the justly celebrated Kirwan, by collecting innumerable observations made in different places on the temperature, has formed a theory, and given Tables, that render future observations on temperature more a matter of curiosity than use, and it now only remains for us, by collecting facts, and by observations to endeavour to prognosticate the changes of the wind, and the appearances of approaching storms. In every country the direction from whence the wind blows influences more or less the succeeding state of the atmosphere. Among a variety of phenomena which we have not had it

in our power satisfactorily to trace, is whether the East and N. East winds are to be regarded as sea breezes. In the neighbourhood of Belfast these winds are as regularly diurnal as the sea breeze is mentioned to be in the West Indies, rising with the sun and declining with it in the evening. If any of our inland friends have made observations which may lead to illustrate more fully this peculiar tendency of our maritime breeze, or any of those on the western coast will favour us with observations on the western winds, their communications will be thankfully received.

Cold dry days, or days rendered disagreeable by heavy showers of hail, have characterized the time elapsed since our last Report, and our flattering hopes of a premature summer have been unrealized. But for this disappointment the experienced endeavour to console us by saying, late Springs always make fruitful Autumns.

March 21st	Rain,
23	Fine morning, wet evening,
24	Rain,
25	Showers,
26,	Rain,
27,	Showers,
28, 29,	Cold, with light showers,
30, 31,	Dry, cold days,
April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, . . .	Dark, cold days, on the 3d a few flakes of snow fell in the morning; on the 5th, thin ice in the morning,
6,	Rain during the night; a dry day,
7, 8, 9,	Dark, dry days,
10,	Rain during the night; a dry day,
11, 12,	Squally with heavy showers,
13,	Showers,
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,	Hail showers, which on the 17th and 19th made the mountain tops white,
20,	Clear, cold day, thin ice on shallow waters in the morning.

On the 13th and 14th of April the Barometer was 28.9. Sixteen days it was below 30. Twelve days above 30.

Although the Thermometer by which the observations are made, is suspended from a wall, facing the North-west, it has risen so suddenly after the cold of the night, that at 8, A.M. on the 4th of April, when it stood at 35, the cold of the night had congealed ice strong enough to resist the heat of the whole day, where the water was shaded, the greatest heat at 8, A.M. was April 8, 50°. April 9th, 48°.

The wind was observed Northerly 15, Southerly 10, Easterly 5, and Westerly two times; of the intermediate points the prevalence was easterly.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA. FOR MAY 1809.

On the first, the Moon rises at 20 min. past 10, aft. being then under the thirteenth star of the Scorpion and Saturn, having passed the former a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and the latter at 1. The star and planet are very near each other, and during the night with the Moon and first and second of the Scorpion, form a pleasing group. The Moon sets at 28 min. past 6, next morning.

Fifth, The Moon rises at 58 min. past 0, morning, and is soon followed by the two first stars of the Goat; she passes the second of these stars at half past two afternoon. She sets at 48 min. past 9, morning.

Tenth, The Moon rises at 2 min. past 3, morning; passes the meridian at 8, and sets at 48 min. past 3, aft.

Sixteenth, She rises at 6 in the morning, being 1 hour and 58 min. later than the Sun; soon after sun-set she is perceived between the horns of the Bull, the Pleiades and Aldebaran, sinking under the horizon, and Venus being very near it. She sets 58 min. past 9, aft.

Twentieth, She rises at 49 min. past 9 morning, and is near but to the west of the two first stars of the Crab; above her we may see the stars in the Lion, and much nearer to her, but lower, are the small stars in the head of Hydra. At 9 she is 71° 38' from the first of the Virgin, she sets at 12 at night.

Twenty-fifth, She rises at 54 min. past 3, aft, and passes the meridian at 10 min.